Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861. NO. 154.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	6.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following:—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comery's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.
ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. myl

JUST RECEIVED
AT
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ADAMANTINE SLATES
OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,
Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

NEW BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED
"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Marke st.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)
As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M POLLOCK & SON,
ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*
my8 E. M. POLLOCK & SON, Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!
SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!
ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF
SPLICED FISHING RODS!
Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of
FISHING TACKLE!
A GREAT VARIETY OF
WALKING CANES!
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!
Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
NO. 91 MARKET STREET,
South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

NUT COAL!!!
☞ *ONLY $1.75 PER TON!!!* ☜
TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at $1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.
PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by
feb21 JAMES M. WHEELER.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by
feb21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan11 73 Market street.

FISH!! FISH!!!
MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH.
SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
de20 73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Forte Monnaies.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860,
The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg a 2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Dillerville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
no23-dtf *Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.*

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE
TO
NEW YORK.
Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF
NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG,
VIA
READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accommodation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS
For Tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent,
de15 Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860,
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 P. M.

FARES:—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2, (in same train) $2.75.

FARES:—To Reading $1.60 and $1.30.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADELPHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

FARES:—Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CONNECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
de15-dtf General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25 per cent. below the regular fares.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and economical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains daily between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to
G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.
March 27, 1860.—mar28-dtf

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES!!!
LARGE ARRIVAL!!
HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the *greatest care* a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace everything kept in the best City Groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and *hear our prices.*
feb15 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE AMERICAN READER!
A *popular* and very interesting Reader, designed for the use of
ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS
generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, Southwest corner of Lombard and 23d streets, Philadelphia, for $6.50 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy.
Orders may be left at this office for any quantity or number of them, and they will be *promptly* delivered to address free of freight or porterage. feb19-d6m.

APPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY APPLE!—In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb7 73 Market street.

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by
no9 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BURLINGTON HERRING! Just received by
oc1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!
That we have recently added to our already full stock
OF SEGARS
LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA,
OF PERFUMERY
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.
FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.
OF SOAPS
BAKER'S FINEST
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY CLUB.
Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.
Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,* &c, consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, sep6 South side.

JACKSON & CO.'S
SHOE STORE,
NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.
Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes,* latest styles; *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters,* and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.
CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*
The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE
ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!
For sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Market st.

WE OFFER TO
CUSTOMERS
A New Lot of
LADIES' PURSES,
Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made
A Splendid Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.
A New and Elegant Perfume,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET,
Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.
A Complete Assortment of
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
Of the best Manufacture.
A very Handsome Variety of
POWDER PUFF BOXES,
KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
jy31 91 Market street.

REMOVAL.
JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to
60 MARKET STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see all his friends.
oct8-dtf

CANDLES!!!
PARAFFIN CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES.
A large invoice of the above in store, *and for sale at unusually low rates,* by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.,
jan1 Opposite the Court House

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.
JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

SCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan2 73 Market street.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale *low* by
dec6 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HATCH & CO.,
SHIP AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
no6-d6m

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oc19-d1y 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia.

AT COST!!!
BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND
LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, *without reserve.*
jan1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire-Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fifth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan31. 73 Market Street.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

REPRESENTATION AND MISREPRESENTATION.

As it is now, we have in Congress delegations from the adhering slave States, which may or may not properly represent the present opinions of the people, having been elected on other issues, two years ago. Thus from Virginia there is a delegation, which, if we may judge from the recent election, does not in either House fairly speak the opinion of the State; Tennessee has a delegation on the other hand, which a recent appeal to the people proves to have spoken her views faithfully; and Arkansas has one again which apparently does not speak her views. And with the other slave States still represented in Congress it is an open and debated question, how far either unionists or secessionists can claim to represent them correctly. In the Peace Conference the case is, if possible, even worse. Delegations have been sent to that conference, appointed indifferently by the legislatures or Governors of the several States, and representing such views as these bodies or officers—themselves elected long since on other issues—desire to see represented. Had there been any reference to the popular will, who can suppose that ex-President Tyler would have had occasion to come forward from his retirement to speak for Virginia, or that Hon. James Guthrie would suddenly have started into political life again from Kentucky? It chanced, however, that Democratic influences still had their foothold in the State government of both of these States, and we see the result. And the case is the same with other border States.—*Boston Advertiser.*

It often happens, in periods of great political interest, when public questions of an important character come unexpectedly before the people, that the Representatives of States, districts and constituencies, do not reflect the popular will, and fail to meet the wishes of those by whose votes they were elected. Such we conceive to be pre-eminently the case at this time, when the great issues before the country have arisen with remarkable suddenness, and now present questions either not anticipated at the elections at which most of the Representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures were chosen, or if then existing, certainly not possessing the consequence now belonging to them. Agreeing thus upon the general fact with our Boston cotemporary, we might also proceed to point out States and constituencies which are misrepresented at the present time. Under such circumstances our attention would be directed towards Massachusetts; which we believe is at this moment misrepresented in the Senate, and to some extent in the House of Representatives. Her Senators were chosen, one of them four and the other two years ago, and her entire Congressional delegation, more than two years before the present issues were brought before the country. We do not believe that Mr. Sumner, at this time, practically represents the popular sentiments of Massachusetts, or that if delegates to a national convention for the revision of the organic law were to be chosen by the vote of the electors, he could find a constituency in the State which would return him as its representative in such a body.

Nor is Massachusetts the only Northern State now misrepresented in our national Councils. Connecticut, if her voice could be heard on the present issues, would instruct her representatives to act differently from their present line of policy—unless we make an exception in the case of Senator Dixon, who has shown a degree of independence of party discipline highly creditable. So of New York. We are ready to accord all due honor to Senator Seward, for the partial amends which his recent action seems to make for a long course of fanaticism on the slavery question, and we hope he may persevere in the course which his recent speeches seem to indicate. Such conduct now, when he is to be charged with important duties and responsibilities in connection with the new Administration, will, if continued and adhered to, win the approval of the conservative men of the State, who care less for men than for principles, and who would as cheerfully accord to Mr. Seward as to any other statesman, the honors which await the incoming Administration, if it shall put its foot upon sectionalism, and restore the country to a condition of union and peace.

But without specifying other cases of undoubted misrepresentation by the Senators and members of the lower House from many of the States, we may assume that if the questions at issue were fairly submitted to the people at this time, there would be not only a popular majority in favor of some reasonable plan of adjustment, but, as we believe, a majority in more than half of the free States. It is for the purpose of getting an expression of the popular will, that we have urged a direct submission of the Crittenden proposition, or its equivalent, to the people. We have believed it but fair and just that they should be afforded an opportunity to vote directly on a question of vital importance, which has sprung up since their Representatives in Congress were chosen, and which demands a speedy adjudication, in the mode best calculated to reflect the popular will.

The *Advertiser,* in common with many other newspapers in the Northern States, seems to favor a National Convention, as the safest and surest remedy for the evils under which we are suffering. Such a resort would be authoritative and controlling, either for the reunion or the permanent separation of the States; and if the delegates were chosen by the popular vote in the several States, there could be no complaint that the people were not properly and fairly represented. But while we may be prepared to yield to *that* as a last resort, we have seen no reason, pending the discussion of the questions involved in our national troubles, to change the views we expressed at an early stage of the difficulty, or to cease to entertain serious apprehension of the result, should a Convention be assembled in the present state of the public mind. While the possibility exists of placing in a Convention delegates of the ultra character of some of those now in the Peace Conference, the power to prevent an amicable adjustment must also exist, and the impossibility of a reunion be rendered more sure and certain.

We can see no possible objection to a direct submission to a popular vote of some distinct plan of settlement. If the sectionalists have, as they insist, a majority opposed to compromise, they risk nothing by the trial; and if not—if the majority of the people of the free States are prepared, as we fully believe they are, to endorse the Crittenden plan—it surely becomes all good citizens to afford an opportunity of thus extending the olive branch to the slave States, and providing, before it shall be forever too late, for a re-construction of the Union.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

WHAT SCRIPTURE HISTORY TEACHES.

Many years ago, existed on the East of the Mediterranean Sea, a nation comprising twelve tribes or States. The nation derived its name from the patriarch who was the ancestor of all the people; and from ten of his sons and two of his grandsons, each of whom was the progenitor of one of the tribes, did the twelve States respectively receive their designations. The nation was bound together by the strongest ties which can unite a people; they had a common origin; they were the only nation on the face of the earth which worshipped the true God; they spoke a common language; they were the peculiar people whom the Lord had chosen to preserve his oracles which he had committed to their charge; they had grown from a very small beginning, even from a band of extirpated captives into a great and rich nation.

At the period to which I desire to refer, they were in the very acme of prosperity, conquerors over all hostile nations; rich almost beyond comprehension with other lands. Solomon, their King, was so wise, so rich, and so powerful, that when the queen of another nation came to visit him, drawn thither by the fame of his wisdom and his wealth, she was so astonished "there was no more spirit in her." She said to the king:—"It was a true report that I heard in my own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. Howbeit, I believed not the words until I came, and my eyes had seen it; and behold the half was not told me; thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard."

This wise and mighty monarch had gone to his reward; and his son, Rehoboam, had just ascended the throne. The people, before accepting the son for their king, desired to have some guarantees for their liberties in the future. So all the people called upon him to declare his future policy. The king at first consulted the old and wise men of the nation—the Crittendens and Guthries of that day—and they recommended to him conciliation, and assured him that if he was disposed to kindness and conciliation, that then the people would be faithful to him and sustain him always. He, however, turned himself from these sage advisers and consulted with the young upstarts about him; and they urged him to refuse compromise and conciliation towards traitors, but to reduce them to submission and to enforce the laws. He made his declaration in accordance with the recommendations of his rash advisers. And what was the consequence? Ten out of the twelve tribes or States seceded, went out from the nation, and established a distinct nation, with Jeroboam for their king.

Rehoboam then endeavors to "*collect the revenue*" in the revolted States, and for that purpose sent to them "Adoram, who was over the tribute," and "the people stoned him with stones that he died."

Then Rehoboam assembled an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, to make war upon these rebellious States. But the Lord sent a message unto him saying, "Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren; return every man to his home. They hearkened therefore to the word of the Lord and returned, to depart according to the word of the Lord."

From that day, the power and glory of that nation departed. Worn out by internecine wars, the disrupted section became too feeble separately to resist a powerful enemy, and after being conquered and carried away into captivity—first by one nation and then by another—finally the ten tribes became so scattered that, to use an expression of a United States Senator, "No one but God knows what has become of them," and the two tribes have become exiled wanderers upon the face of the earth. "The things which were written aforetime were written for our learning," and "these things are an ensample unto us." We are taught by this history that the only cement which can bind a nation together, and maintain the union of all its elements, is composed of compromise and conciliation; that after separation has taken place, it is not the will of God that the Union should be restored by war and conquest, and that when a great and prosperous nation, through unwillingness to compromise has been rent asunder, its greatness, strength and prosperity is gone forever. Further comment is unnecessary. Let all those who are insanely crying out "No compromise!" carefully read the first book of Kings, from the 12th chapter.

ROORBACKS.

A New Haven county man, a mechanic, writing from Kingston, Ga., where he has been living for the last 14 months, writes to the New Haven *Palladium* as follows:

Among other misrepresentations of the Southern people I notice an account of a young man from New Hampshire, who was abused and sent home, for simply minding his own business, and employing a free negro to take a letter to the postoffice for him. It says that the letter was taken and broken open, and sent back to the persecuted young man, together with an order for him to quit the South. Now there is a great deal of inconsistency in the story, for you must bear in mind that there is hardly a town in the State that does not furnish employment to from one to twenty or more Yankees, all of whom are daily doing the same thing for which it is claimed the young man from New Hampshire was banished. Now one of two things is certain; either the young man was minding more than his own business, or the whole story is a fabrication, as are hundreds of stories of the same character, which I am constantly noticing in Northern papers.—Again, a letter from Old Wallingford, which refers to an old schoolmate of mine, where 'tis said that while on a visit to South Carolina, he was threatened with being drafted into the service of that Republic. South Carolina has never drafted a single man—has had no occasion for that resort—while on the contrary, Gov. Pickens has refused the tendered services of whole regiments, armed and equipped—as he has more men than he has use for. Within the last six months, I have noticed accounts of no less than five men having been hung in this county for simply expressing their sentiments. I will admit that this is a strong Southern rights county, and that since the Presidential election there has been but one opinion among the people, which opinion was that secession was the only hope of the South—although there was some little difference as to the manner of effecting that object. Kingston voted unanimously for immediate secession, and I suppose it would therefore be called the hot-bed of "fire eaters," but I have lived in this hot-bed for fourteen months, and know of but one case of hanging in that time, and he happened to be "a man of straw"—(which takes off all the horror.)

THE BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

Rhetorical declaimers in both sections of the country have chosen, as a beautiful figure of speech, to speak frequently of blood as a "purifier"—blood as a sacred element of "baptism" and consecration—blood as a "cement," &c., seeming to be fully convinced that for the founding of a new Confederacy, or the preservation of the old one, it is essential, if we would consult the happiness of the people, that an indefinite number of them should be shot or bayoneted. A distinguished legislator said the other day, apparently in mitigation of the consequences of civil war, that "we would then have the purification of fire and blood—the great purifier of the Almighty, from the Cross down." But let it be remembered, the first blood ever spilled on the ground cried for "Vengeance!" and the most horrible crimes which have desecrated the earth have been associated with blood. Better keep the blood of Americans where it is, and dispense with the poetical allusions.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

ACTION OF THE HOUSE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday the joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with Corwin's amendment, was reconsidered and adopted by a vote of 133 to 65—a constitutional majority. The following is the joint resolution with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. 12. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons" shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. Corwin's amendment:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

TEXAS RAISING AN ARMY.

The Texas Legislature has passed a bill to authorize the organization of companies of mounted men, sixty men in each frontier county, ten of whom may remain constantly in service, and call out the remainder of the company for any time not exceeding twelve days at one time; the said companies to furnish their own arms, horses, provisions and ammunition, and to receive pay as follows: Privates and non-commissioned officers, $1.50; lieutenants, $2; captains, $2.50 per day for every day's actual service. To provide money, the House has passed a bill authorizing the issuance of treasury warrants to all parties having claims against the State, and making such warrants receivable for taxes. The House has also passed a bill authorizing the Governor to issue State bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, in case of invasion from any quarter, one-fifth of the whole annual State tax to be appropriated as a sinking fund until the bonds are paid.

VISIT OF JEFF. DAVIS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

A gentleman who arrived here by the steamer Columbia, and who professes to be well informed on the subject, states that shortly after the arrival of Hon. Jefferson Davis at Charleston, it was quietly arranged for him to pay a visit to Fort Sumpter, which was accomplished privately. The interview is represented to have been an earnest and prolonged one, but all not immediately in the secret were left wholly to conjecture as to what took place between him and Major Anderson. It has, however, been knowingly given out at Charleston that there will be *no fight at Fort Sumpter*—great stress evidently being placed upon the fact that these two old acquaintances in the army cannot be brought into bloody conflict with each other.—*N. Y. Times.*

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bishop.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &C.

A number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., of similar import to those already presented, were offered.

Mr. NICHOLS, a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, for a law against the sale of fish during certain seasons.

Mr. CONNELL presented seven petitions in favor of the Lombard and Shippen Streets passenger railway.

Also, a remonstrance from citizens of the 19th ward against any division of said ward.

Messrs. YARDLEY, MEREDITH and FULLER, petitions praying for a State appropriation to foster emigration to Liberia.

Mr. YARDLEY, a petition from Lewis S. Coryell, praying for damages sustained on the Delaware division.

Mr. BOUGHTER, two petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the incorporation of the Guarantee express company.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CRAWFORD, an act to annul the charters of certain banks of this Commonwealth.

THIRD READING.

An act to provide for the election of an additional judge in the District Court of Allegheny county; passed finally.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up an act to fix the boundaries of Mechanicsburg; which was passed.

Mr. PARKER called up House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Sonora improvement company;" which was passed finally.

Mr. FULLER called up House bill, entitled "An Act to perfect the boundaries of the township of Union, in the county of Fayette;" which was passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL asked for and obtained leave to read in place at this time an act relating to railroad companies.

Mr. McCLURE called up an act to vacate the State road from Drake's Ferry to the Maryland line; which was passed finally.

Mr. GREGG called up supplement to an act to encourage the destruction of noxious animals in certain counties; which was passed.

Mr. HALL called up the act to authorize the erection of a lock-up in the borough of Summitville, county of Cambria; which was passed.

Mr. HAMILTON called up the act to provide for the payment of the claim of J. B. Bitner & Bro.; which, after amendment, was passed.

Mr. IRISH called up the act to incorporate the Ohio and Mississippi steam packet company; which was passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up the act to extend the provisions of an act to protect fruit and punish tresspas, to Beaver, Blair, Lehigh, York, and Jefferson counties; which was passed.

Mr. BENSON called up the joint resolution, to pay for the flag, flag staff, &c., ($775.00;) which was passed.

Mr. IRISH called up the act to incorporate the Oakland park association. Laid over on second reading.

Mr. CONNELL called up House bill authorizing the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia, to sell certain ground rents; which was passed finally.

Mr. CLYMER called up the act to incorporate the Maxatawney cemetery, in Berks county; which was passed. Adjourned until the 12th of March, a 3 o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at